

# THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 111

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1869

The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged with The Herald, July 1, 1862.

PRICE 2 CENTS

## BOARD OF INSTRUCTION IN MONTHLY MEETING

### The Haven School Heating System Takes Greater Part of Meeting

The regular meeting of the Board of Instruction was held on Tuesday evening, with Mayor Adams presiding and the following members present: Page, Leighton, Gooding, Locke, McCarthy, Foster, Knight, Hodgdon, Thayer, Mrs. Hewitt and Mrs. Benfield.

The records of the last meeting and the usual bills were read and approved.

The monthly report of the Finance committee was made by Mr. Page, and it was as follows:

Financial Report		1903	1908
Instruction.			
Salaries of teachers and superintendent	3440 75	\$3278 50	
Transportation	10 00	10 00	
General expenses	3 07	2 78	
			General building

supplies	9 16	6 03
Schoolroom furniture	—	4 50
Cleaning buildings	—	—
	\$364 98	\$384 55
Schoolroom supplies		
General supplies	6 96	25 86
Laboratory supplies	68	54
	7 64	\$26 40
Accounting and Distribution		
Clerk	32 00	32 00
Lighting	2 25	2 97
Fuel for office	—	—
Care of office	6 50	5 50
Census	—	—
Teaming	—	—
General expenses	1 73	2 14
General office supplies	—	10 00
Equipment		
Apparatus		
Maintenance	5 00	6 00
Apparatus		
Additional	8 61	—
Text-books		
Renewals	7 50	14 10
Text-books		
Additional	20 05	7 80
Plant		
Salaries of janitors	334 84	334 84
Coal	—	—
Wood	—	12 54
Lighting	14 62	9 72
Routine repairs	6 36	40
Special repairs	—	16 88

Continued on Fifth Page

## NO MONEY FOR A STATUE TO PIERCE

### Bill Indefinitely Postponed Today in the Legislature

Concord, Feb. 3.—The new rule went into effect today that all bills must lie on the table for twenty-four hours after being reported from a committee.

Little was done in the Senate at the forenoon session, only routine coming up.

The house indefinitely postponed the proposed appropriation of \$12,000 for a statue of Franklin Pierce. Other notable actions by the House were:

Received favorable report on proposed \$25,000 appropriation for fighting browntail and gipsy moths.

Accepted report that bill to restrict hunting is inexpedient.

Received favorable report on bill to protect pheasants and other game birds.

Two bills reported favorably from the county affairs committee were ordered to third readings.

The senate bill to enlarge the statute against frauds was referred to the judiciary committee.

The senate bill to require all vehicles to bear lights after dark was referred to the highways committee.

The bill to make Feb. 12, 1909, a legal holiday was sent back to the second reading in order that it may be amended so as to require the schools to be in session and to hold Lincoln centennial exercises.

Thursday Afternoon in Senate

Senate bills taken from the table were:

No. 6—Relating to frauds in certain cases. Ordered to a third reading.

Relating to the use of highways by certain vehicles. To a third reading.

The senate convened at the usual hour.

Senator Rice for the committee named to notify Senator Gallinger of his election submitted the latter's letter of acknowledgment. The communication was ordered incorporated in the journal.

On motion of Senator Entwistle the following senate bills were read a third time by their titles and passed:

No. 6—An act to punish frauds in certain cases.

No. 8—An act relating to the use of highways by certain vehicles.

Committee reports on senate bills were read as follows:

No. 4—Amending chapter 98 of the Public Statutes and defining school districts. Favorable; tabled for printing.

No. 3—in relation to the salaries of school boards and trust officers. Favorable; tabled to print.

No. 1—Relating to the incompatibility of certain officers of school districts. With amendment. Tabled to print.

The following House bills were

Warren of Manchester offered a resolution to suspend the rules for the remainder of the session so that all bills reported from committee shall lie upon the table twenty-four hours before being in order for third reading. Adopted.

The following committee reports were presented on House bills:

Revision of statutes, No. 202—Act to amend chapter 205, Public Statutes, relating to courts and other officers. Favorably; to third reading.

Revision of statutes, No. 282—Act to amend chapter 231, Public Statutes, relating to the removal of voters. Favorably; to third reading.

Incorporations, No. 95—Act to incorporate the Raymond Electric Company. Favorably; to third reading.

Judiciary, No. 149—Act fixing uniformity accounts and for the purchase of supplies for the several counties. Favorably; to third reading.

Judiciary, No. 24—Act in relation to making the location of public and historic incidents. Favorably in new draft. Read twice and tabled to be printed.

Judiciary, No. 310—Act relating to the conveyances by will. Inexpedient.

Judiciary, No. 390—Act exempting legacies of Marilla M. Rines from the collateral inheritance tax. Favorably; to third reading.

Appropriations, No. 173—For a statement of the year 1909, \$800,000. Favorably; to third reading.

### BIG MERCANTILE DEAL

#### A Bit of History of a Portsmouth Business Firm

For nearly a generation the Portsmouth Furniture Company has been one of the leading commercial enterprises of this city. About ten years ago Mr. N. A. Walcott, who had successfully conducted the business for a number of years, sold out to J. E. Mooney, A. A. Mooney and I. Everett Ewer. Two years ago the firm was incorporated and Mr. Charles E. Manock, who had acquired an interest became treasurer and manager. Mr. Manock now retires and his interest is taken by the old management to whom the entire control now reverts. Mr. Ewer will assume the position of treasurer and manager for which his long experience eminently fits him. Mr. James Mooney, who has been so long and favorably known here, will remain in the employ of the firm.

The Portsmouth Furniture Company will now be associated with some of the largest syndicates in the country, enabling it to make lower prices than ever before. All the outstanding bills must be collected and the entire stock of goods must be sold out regardless of cost in order to liquidate the affairs of the old concern. When this is done the store will be stocked with one of the largest and best selected lines of low, medium and high grade furniture, carpets, rugs, bedding and crockery to be found in the state. No pains nor expense will be spared to make it a trading center of which the city as well as its promoters may justly feel proud.

The following house bills were read a third time and passed:

No. 173—Act to provide for the assessment and collection of a state tax for the year 1909.

No. 399—Act exempting from the provisions of chapter 49, laws of 1905, as amended by chapter 68, 83, and 138, laws of 1907, in relation to claims. To fisheries and game.

No. 23—To establish the Penacook Union school district. To education.

Tuesday Afternoon in House

The following house bills were read a third time and passed:

No. 173—Act to provide for the assessment and collection of a state tax for the year 1909.

No. 399—Act exempting from the provisions of chapter 49, laws of 1905, as amended by chapter 68, 83, and 138, laws of 1907, in relation to claims. To fisheries and game.

No. 23—To establish the Penacook Union school district. To education.

No. 246—Act to provide for the recording of sales of real estate for taxes.

No. 119—Act fixing uniformity of accounts in the several counties and for the purchase of supplies.

No. 95—Act to incorporate the Raymond Electric Company.

No. 252—Act to amend section 8, chapter 31, Public Statutes, relating to certificates from city clerk to inspector of checklists in case of removal of voters.

No. 272—Act in amendment of section 16 of chapter 205 of title 25 "Courts and their officers" of the Public Statutes.

Nason of Dover for the committee to notify Jacob H. Gallinger of his election as United States senator read a letter from Dr. Gallinger accepting the office.

Hurd of Manchester offered a resolution vacating the order concerning No. 382, relating to insurance matters and the bill be referred to insurance, which was adopted.

He also proposed similar acts as to No. 497, but Nason of Dover stated that the committee on ways and means had already heard parties on that bill and the resolution was withdrawn.

Locke of Hinsdale, in accordance with previous notice, moved to reconsider the vote whereby No. 253, act to amend an act relating to the marriage of minors was voted inexpedient and the bill be recommitted for further hearing. Carried.

NOTICE

The Ladies' Social Circle of the Universalist church will hold the monthly meeting in the vestry on Thursday evening at 6:30. Fish chowder, baked beans, brown bread, rolls, cake and coffee will be served.

Tickets 20 cents.

## KITTERY LETTER

### The First Robin on Candlemas Day

### Academy Girls' work in Basketball

### Second Christian Church Has Business Meeting

### Knights of Pythias Are Drilling on Degree Work

Kittery, Me., Feb. 3.

Col. Mark F. Wentworth Camp, Sons of Veterans, is to hold its meeting on Thursday evening in Hayes Block. The nights to hold their meetings have been changed from the second and fourth Thursdays in the month to the first and third Thursdays.

Mr. Edward H. Emery of Sanford of the Maine Civic League is a visitor in town on business.

Rising Star Commandery, Order of the Golden Cross, will meet in Elsie's hall at the Point on Thursday evening.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church, North Kittery, are to have an oyster supper and entertainment tonight.

E. G. Parker Post, Grand Army, will hold its regular monthly meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall on Thursday evening.

Two of our townspeople reporting a robin on Tuesday in their travels.

The following are the advertised letters at the postoffice: Olga Bryant, Frank Demers, Ora Gerry and L. E. Rice.

There will be a regular meeting of the Grange in their hall on Thursday evening.

The social dance given by Donnell and Lutts in Grange Hall on Tuesday evening was fairly well attended and a good time had by all present.

Mrs. Daniel Onstott is visiting in Boston for a few days.

The York Rebekah Aid Association met this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Fannie Rogers.

At the council fire of St. Aspinquid Tribe of Red Men on Monday evening, Big Chief Charles E. Lewis and Chamberlain B. Hoyt of Massasoit Tribe of Portsmouth were in attendance.

The girls' basketball team of Traip Academy is putting in some smart practicing these days.

Mr. G. H. D. L'Amoreaux is to teach the men's class of the Middle street Baptist church.

A few from town attended the tea given this afternoon by the Grafton Club in Association Hall, Portsmouth.

Mr. Lando Ladd of Portsmouth was a visitor in town on Tuesday.

For all the latest local news order the Herald for three months delivered at your home for one dollar.

Mr. Charles Hatch of Portsmouth was a visitor in town on business on Tuesday.

The monthly covenant meeting of the Second Christian church was well attended. At its close the monthly business meeting was held. There being a difference of opinion in the matter, it was voted to dispense with the draping of the pulpit on the death of a member of the church. It has been the custom for such drapery to remain three successive Sabbaths. A meeting of the society of the church followed the church meeting. A vote to change the time of holding the annual meeting from the first Thursday to the first Tuesday of each year was passed.

The monthly business meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dennett on Thursday evening.

If Candlemas day really determines the weather for the rest of the winter some of us are delighted at the prospect of really reasonable clear and cold winter weather.

### Peoples' sayings--

#### WE USE

### Electric Light

because it is the  
cheapest illumination.

### Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

### Geo. B. French Co



# INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION

**It Is Not Checked by General Statutory Prohibition**

## AIM OF NEW LEGISLATION

Should Be to Regulate and Not Prohibit Trusts, Says Commissioner Smith In Annual Report—System of Efficient Publicity Advocated—Federal Control of Corporations Needs to Be Broadened

Washington, Feb. 3.—“The aim of new legislation should be to regulate, rather than prohibit combinations,” says Commissioner Smith of the bureau of corporations in his annual report.

“There is an irresistible movement toward concentration in business,” says the commissioner. “We must recognize the fact that industrial concentration is already largely accomplished, in spite of general statutory prohibition.

“Our present law, forbidding all combination, therefore needs adaptation to the actual facts. If we are to do anything effective with the corporation question, we must make an advance on our present legislation.

“The practical object is to see that business opportunity and the highways of commerce are kept equally open to all; to prevent fraud, special privilege and unfair competition. To do this, we must recognize concentration, supervise it and regulate it.

Above all we must have a system of efficient publicity. This is the strongest means for our purpose. ‘Efficient publicity’ means that sort of publicity which reaches the average citizen under everyday conditions.

A permanent office, after collecting material, must also summarize it for the public, in brief, clear and reliable conclusion, showing important permanent corporate tendencies.

The control by the federal government (of corporations) should be broadened into a general constructive system based on tested principles of supervision, publicity and co-operation. The details of such a system in its main features should be as follows:

“It should be operated by the federal government.

“It should provide for a system of regular reports from the large interstate corporations.

“Such government office should have access at all reasonable times to the records and accounts of such corporations.

“That office should publish concisely the important facts disclosed. It should safeguard from publication all business secrets.

“Corporations complying with these requirements should be given the advantage of a definite federal registration.

“The system should, if possible, be voluntary.

“Finally, supervision must be administrative. No other method has the necessary flexibility.

“We must have a system of supervision which provides a working basis for conference and co-operation and which does not rely merely on criminal procedure and opposition.

The government must have such supervision and control of corporate machinery as will maintain in business the fundamental American ideal of equal opportunity for all.”

### MIDDY'S SIGHT IMPAIRED

Army Surgeon Must Explain Circumstances Before a Court Martial

Washington, Feb. 3.—Surgeon Francis S. Nash, who has been on duty at the naval academy at Annapolis, is to be tried by court martial in Washington Feb. 10 on charges of having administered improper professional treatment to Midshipman Harry W. Stephenson of Nebraska.

Nash was detached from duty and ordered to his home. It is charged that he used too strong a solution of nitrate of silver in treating Stephenson's eyes and that Stephenson's sight has been impaired.

Manchester Wants State House  
Manchester, N. H., Feb. 3.—A resolution was introduced in the board of aldermen recommending the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of building a state house in this city. The resolution was passed by the aldermen and awaits the concurrence of the common council.

### Magoon In Washington

Washington, Feb. 3.—Charles E. Magoon, former governor general of Cuba, has arrived here, and will call upon the president and the secretary of war today. He will remain here until Feb. 10.

Publishing Company Fails  
Chicago, Feb. 3.—The American Trust and Savings bank was appointed receiver for the Winona Publishing company of this city. The liabilities are placed at \$70,000 and the assets at \$23,000.

Morgan Sails For Europe  
New York, Feb. 3.—J. P. Morgan started on his usual trip to Europe on the Adriatic today. It is expected that he will stay abroad for some time.

## BALTIMORE GETS FINE GIFT

Walters Art Gallery Is Opened to the Public Today

Baltimore, Feb. 3.—With the opening of the Walters splendid art gallery to the public today Baltimore has the opportunity of claiming for its own one of the finest collections of art objects in the world.

The new white marble building at the corner of Charles and Center street contains not only the famous Massarenti collection of old masters and ceramics, purchased in 1902 for nearly \$1,000,000, but also the works of art previously owned by Mr. Walters and those since added to his collections.

Henry Walters, the art collector, whose generosity has given Baltimore the new gallery, is one of the city's best known capitalists and philanthropists. He is the largest stockholder in the Atlantic Coast line and has many other extensive business interests. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman.

### BULLDOG KILLS A CHILD

Took Little One by Nape of the Neck and Shook Him to Death

Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 3.—Two-year-old Bert Leadbeater's fondness for dogs resulted in his death, the child dying within a few minutes after being shaken by the teeth of a Boston terrier bulldog, owned by the lad's uncle, John P. Colby.

The child's spine was broken and the nape of his neck badly lacerated by the dog's teeth before Colby beat the terror away from the child. It is supposed that the terrier, in a temporary fit of anger, grabbed the child's neck, and like his kind shook the object upon which he had fastened his teeth.

### LARGER AMERICAN MERCANTILE MARINE

Barrett Points Out Advantages to Be Derived

New York, Feb. 3.—A plea for a larger American mercantile marine as a means of acquiring new commercial outlets in South America was made by John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, at last night's session of the National Merchant Marine congress.

Mr. Barrett quoted statistics recently compiled by his bureau to show that the commerce of the twenty independent republics comprising Latin America has increased over \$1,000,000,000 in the last ten years and urged the subsidizing of United States ships of commerce, to the end that the advantage of the nearer proximity of the United States be not surrendered to European nations having established lines of rapid communication with the rich markets of South America, now in process of active development.

The system should, if possible, be voluntary.

Finally, supervision must be administrative. No other method has the necessary flexibility.

We must have a system of supervision which provides a working basis for conference and co-operation and which does not rely merely on criminal procedure and opposition.

The government must have such supervision and control of corporate machinery as will maintain in business the fundamental American ideal of equal opportunity for all.”

### DEADLOCK IS UNBROKEN

No Sign of Compromise in the Illinois Senatorial Contest

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 3.—Three more ballots for senator in joint session of the general assembly demonstrated that the deadlock is as firm as ever. No one in Springfield expects the senatorship to be settled this week.

So long as Senator Hopkins, Republican primary choice for re-election, remains a candidate, there appears to be little chance to break the deadlock.

Exclusion League Kept Busy

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—The anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific coast, which has been fanned into new life by the introduction of radical measures in the legislatures of California and Nevada, has been carried on quietly for some time by the Asiatic Exclusion League, but apparently is causing no excitement in either state outside of the capitals.

All of the bills introduced in the California legislature have been made the special order of business in the assembly for today and lively debates may be anticipated.

Two Aeronauts Killed

Saint-Pons, France, Feb. 3.—A balloon which was drifting over the mountains about Hot Springs cost Elihu Root an extra tramp of six miles, rather to the detriment of his injured knee, which he sprained while alighting from a carriage in Washington.

Death Sentence For Assault

Clinton, N. C., Feb. 3.—Will Ward, the negro who criminally assaulted Mrs. Millie McLeod, wife of a farmer, on Jan. 19, and who was placed in state prison to prevent lynching, was tried here and sentenced to be hanged on March 3.

Congress Bars Opium Trade

Washington, Feb. 3.—The importation of opium into the United States, except for medicinal purposes, is prohibited by a house bill passed by the senate. The bill will become law when signed by the president.

May Have Sunday Baseball

Indianapolis, Feb. 3.—The Brolley bill, repealing the law that forbids Sunday baseball, passed the house of representatives.

## LABOR LEADERS HOLD ALOOF

Not Taking Part In Anti-Japanese Agitation

### CONSIDERED A GOOD SIGN

Great Corporations Which Do Profitable Business in Transporting Coolies May Be Mainspring of Dissension—Extreme Utterances Jeopardize Agreements Already Reached and Carried Out by Japan

Washington, Feb. 3.—No single question, nor, indeed, any group of questions, is absorbing the interest and concern of the administration at this moment as are certain phases of the anti-Japanese agitation in California.

The president has been in communication with many persons who should be thoroughly informed as to the conditions on the Pacific coast, but a significant feature of its lack of strength is the fact that the labor leaders have taken no prominent part in it.

Indeed, it has been stated to the administration that the real mainspring of the agitation was in some of the great corporations that had found their profitable business of coolie transportation threatened with destruction by the success attending the efforts of the administration to stop this class of immigration.

For the fact is, that in the opinion of the administration the negotiations with Japan for a practically complete closure of American ports to the entry of Japanese laborers are certainly jeopardized by the extreme utterances of certain persons in California and by the mere consideration of such resolutions as were entertained by the Nevada legislature.

Even agreements already reached which are being carried out in perfect good faith on the part of the Japanese government, are endangered in the sense that the present agitation might very naturally tend to abate the interest of the Japanese officials in the execution of their obligations in view of the unfriendly attitude assumed by some elements of the Pacific coast.

It is these considerations that have influenced the president in reaching the conclusion that everything possible should be done to prevent the enactment of legislation by any state that would discriminate against the Japanese as a class apart from other foreign elements entering America.

There is no objection whatever by the administration to laws prohibiting all aliens from holding land. This is now, under the revised statutes, the law in the District of Columbia and the territories and some of the states. Indeed, there is a similar law in Japan, and the government of that country consequently could not regard it as anti-Japanese legislation adopted in California.

The president has confidence in the people of the Pacific coast, and is certain that they will do right in this matter.

Roosevelt Censure Eliminated

Carson City, Feb. 3.—The anti-Japanese resolution that was introduced in the assembly Monday by Speaker Giffen was shorn of its vindictive points Tuesday. The matter was taken up by the governor and the leaders of both political parties, and after a conference it was decided to eliminate the portions censuring President Roosevelt.

The resolution as amended declares that the state of California is justified in its action and urges that that state pass a law that will tend to exclude the Japanese race; also that Nevada views with alarm the attempted encroachment of the government on state rights.

The resolution will go to the senate, where it probably will be trimmed further, as the Republican members of that body express the view that it is passing the bounds of good judgment.

Exclusion League Kept Busy

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—The anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific coast, which has been fanned into new life by the introduction of radical measures in the legislatures of California and Nevada, has been carried on quietly for some time by the Asiatic Exclusion League, but apparently is causing no excitement in either state outside of the capitals.

All of the bills introduced in the California legislature have been made the special order of business in the assembly for today and lively debates may be anticipated.

Two Aeronauts Killed

Saint-Pons, France, Feb. 3.—A balloon which was drifting over the mountains about Hot Springs cost Elihu Root an extra tramp of six miles, rather to the detriment of his injured knee, which he sprained while alighting from a carriage in Washington.

Death Sentence For Assault

Clinton, N. C., Feb. 3.—Will Ward, the negro who criminally assaulted Mrs. Millie McLeod, wife of a farmer, on Jan. 19, and who was placed in state prison to prevent lynching, was tried here and sentenced to be hanged on March 3.

Congress Bars Opium Trade

Washington, Feb. 3.—The importation of opium into the United States, except for medicinal purposes, is prohibited by a house bill passed by the senate. The bill will become law when signed by the president.

May Have Sunday Baseball

Indianapolis, Feb. 3.—The Brolley bill, repealing the law that forbids Sunday baseball, passed the house of representatives.

Ten Calhoun Jurors Secured

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—After a week of fruitless effort, the ninth and tenth jurors were passed temporarily in the trial of Patrick Calhoun, charged with bribery. The sixth panel is exhausted and the seventh panel will be returned today.

## MOUNTAINEERS SUFFER

Relief Is Sent to Calabrian Villages by American Ambassador to Italy

Rome, Feb. 3.—Such distressing reports have been received here concerning the suffering in the mountain villages of Calabria, which have been inadequately reached by the work of the large relief committees, that Ambassador Griscom has decided to send a small relief party to those regions. This party has been given \$6000 for distribution, together with an abundance of supplies. Other supplies will be forwarded from Rome according to the needs.

Prince Scatena, who has just returned from Calabria, brings reports of some telluric phenomena which seem almost incredible. One of the villages, he says, was carried 250 feet under ground by the opening up of the earth and the subsequent landslides.

### ARRESTED AS VAGRANTS

Unemployed Negroes In Pittsburgh Are Corralled in a Big Raid

Pittsburgh, Feb. 3.—More than 200 negroes were arrested last night in an effort by the police department to render the Moron Hill residence section of the city safe.

In the last few weeks numerous attacks have been made by negroes upon young women and girls. The police force was increased, but a raid was made through the negro quarter and every negro who could not show that he was employed was arrested as a vagrant.

An effort will be made to send all of them to the workhouse today.

### BRANDENBURG IS SHORT OF FUNDS

Writer Gives That as Reason For Jumping His Bail

New York, Feb. 3.—A statement justifying his failure to respond to the calling of his name in court, to answer to the charge of grand larceny, was given out by Broughton Brandenburg, the writer, through his wife.

Brandenburg gives as his reasons for forfeiting his bail the fact that he is without funds with which to retain handwriting and other experts to refute the expert testimony to be offered by the prosecution.

As soon as he has obtained money enough to cover the cost of such expert testimony, he declares in his statement, he will return and face trial.

### BOUQUETS DISTRIBUTED

Flowers Showered on Revival Meetings Are Delivered to “Shut-Ins”

Boston, Feb. 3.—Cut flowers were showered upon the churches where revival meetings were in progress last night. Today there were delivered to the hospitals, homes and institutions 10,000 bouquets, each tied with a silk ribbon, with a card attached, bearing the following inscription:

“Christian Greetings from the United Churches of Greater Boston.”

The meetings of yesterday were crowded as on the previous days of the revival, and last night, the end of the first week, it was estimated that at least 2500 converts have already been made in Boston.

### SNOW REMOVAL FRAUDS

Said to Have Been Discovered by Investigators at New York

New York, Feb. 3.—Following an investigation into alleged snow removal frauds, the police took into custody thirty employees of the street cleaning department on charges of grand larceny.

The method by which the alleged frauds were committed was not made known, but it is said that the city stands to lose between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

Commissioner Edwards has arrested all the men having contracts with the city for removing snow to stop work and, beginning today, the city will do its own clearing and removing.

Old Minstrel Is Dead

Boston, Feb. 3.—Charles H. Atkinson, aged 72, said to have been the oldest negro minstrel in the country, died in this city. He was famed as a ballad singer and was at one time the champion bone soloist. He is survived by his wife.

Prohibition Move In Missouri

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 3.—Petitions were presented to both branches of the legislature for the submission of amendments to the state constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in Missouri.

Fisheries Agreement Hangs Fire

St. John's, Feb. 3.—A

**THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD**

Established Sept. 23, 1881.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted. Terms, \$4.00 a year, when paid in advance, 50 cents a month, 2 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail. Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application. Communication should be addressed

**F. W. Hartford, Editor**

HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

Portsmouth, N. H.

## TELEPHONES

EDITORIAL —————— 28

BUSINESS —————— 37

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., Postoffice as second class mail matter.

For Portsmouth  
and  
Portsmouth's Interests

1909 FEBRUARY 1909						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1909

## TAFT THE HUMORIST

Probably no man could be elected President of the United States unless he possessed a sense of humor, but since the days of Abraham Lincoln our presidents as a lot have been classifiable as serious minded men. Yet the fun-loving Lincoln successfully directed the greatest war in history and successfully wielded a greater personal power than has ever been possessed by any other man of the Anglo-Saxon race.

In our daily lives we are with the possible exception of the Irish the greatest lovers of humor of any people on earth. Our shibboleth of ideas is whether they can pass the test of ridicule.

With all this it seems strange that the men of a pronounced humorous turn have not been more prominent in our affairs of government. To be sure, Thomas B. Reed was speaker of the national House of Representatives, but suave and serious McKinley was given place ahead of him. Lee Fitchfield of California, "Private John Allen of Mississippi never attained great prominence in congress and their remarkable gifts of humor seemed to prevent them attaining the influence which their real abilities warranted.

We somehow have an idea that governmental affairs are of oppressively solemn nature, and we demand that the men in charge of them shall appear to treat it with appropriate solemnity.

Mr. Taft is a good deal of a humorist, a skilled raconteur, a lover of jokes, gifted in repartee and ready with the tactful pleasantries that make those meeting him feel he is human like themselves. To that he adds the qualities of good nature and of a decided stubbornness.

His ability is proved but the man's temperament has been little understood. The prospect is that he will thoroughly command not only the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, but that they will thoroughly like him for his genial personality.

## JAPAN'S POLICY IS PEACE

Foreign Minister Komura Outlines the Policy of the Country in Speech

Tokio, Feb. 3.—Speaking before the lower house of the Diet Tuesday, Foreign Minister Komura outlined the foreign policy of Japan in a most fervid speech delivered before a full and attentive house. The opening sentence gave note of the tone of the entire speech when Count Komura commenced emphatically as follows:

"The foreign policy of the empire should have as an object the maintenance of peace and the development of national resources."

With reference to Great Britain he said events of approaching importance in the relations of the two countries with other powers had uniformly contributed to the consolidation of the general peace of eastern Asia, which was one of the principal objects of the agreement.

The alliance, he continued, had steadily gained strength and solidity, and today stands as an enduring foundation.

The relations of Japan with Russia he went on, were constantly increasing in intimacy and both nations were scrupulously observing the spirit and letter of the compact governing their attitude in the Pacific, while the policies of both governments were yielding momentous results. Thus in his opinion, there was every reason to expect an increasing growth of the friendly sentiments between them.

Touching on the relations of Japan with France and Germany, he said that they were on an equally satisfactory footing and that the declaration of Chancellor von Buelow in the Reichstag clearly manifested the frank and friendly attitude and complete accord of Germany and Japan in the far East. He expressed the sincere hope that the good relations with Germany would continue.

Concerning China, Count Komura said: "It is evident that in view of our important and close relations the two nations should draw ties of sincere friendship and mutual consideration. It is gratifying to note that some long pending questions have been satisfactorily adjusted recently and the solution of other problems is not altogether impossible if they are treated in a spirit of conciliation and accommodation.

## Open Door in China

Japan is watching naturally with keen interest and sympathy the progress of reforms in China. And it is our earnest hope that the statesmen of China will preserve domestic order and tranquillity. We have invariably made it a guiding rule to observe the open door principle with equal opportunity to China and we are firmly determined to adhere to that principle with unwavering loyalty."

The foreign minister dwelt at length upon the relations between Japan and America. He said: "The friendship for Japan and the United States is traditional and it is absolutely essential that both maintain unimpaired those sentiments of amity and extend and strengthen them by every means. Notwithstanding the perfect accord which has always existed regarding the aims of the two countries in the far east and in the Pacific, it appears that doubts have been entertained in some quarters concerning the sincerity of the intentions.

"In order to remove this misunderstanding the two governments have deemed it advisable to exchange diplomatic notes, officially announcing a common policy, which I am convinced will be largely instrumental in preserving the repose of the Orient.

"With regard to the question of legislation unfavorable to the Japanese now pending in California, the imperial government is relying on the sense of justice of the American people, together with the friendly disposition of the federal government and is confident that the question will not lead to international complications.

"Japan being, therefore, on cordial terms with all the powers, including those which have not been mentioned, it must be admitted that the maintenance of peace, which is the one principal object of our foreign policy, now is practically assured; and we are enabled to devote our endeavors to the development of our national resources. The first point claiming our attention is the problem of emigration.

"In view of the new international conditions assigned to Japan it has

## Weak Little Boys

may become fine strong men. Some of the strong men of to-day were sickly boys years ago. Many of them received

## Scott's Emulsion

at their mother's knee. This had a power in it that changed them from weak, delicate boys into strong, robust boys.

It has the same power to-day. Boys and girls who are pale and weak get food and energy out of Scott's Emulsion. It makes children grow.

All Druggists: 50c and \$1.00.

EAT ANY FOOD  
WITHOUT FEAR

## A Dieted Stomach Gets the Blues and Grumbles

Miserable indeed is the man or woman whose digestive system is unstrung—who goes to the table and can not eat or what little is eaten seems to fill them and lays like a lump of lead in the stomach, refusing to digest.

If you, dear reader, suffer this way and will put on your wraps now and get from your Pharmacist a 50-cent case of Page's Diapepsin and eat one 22-grain Triangule after your next meal you would appreciate, five minutes later, how long you suffered unnecessarily.

There will be no more indigestion—no misery in the stomach—no sour risings or Belching of Gas, no Heartburn, Flatulence or Eructations of undigested food and acid or feelings of Nausea. Fullness, Headache or other symptoms of a weakened Stomach.

Stomach trouble and indigestion vanish like snow before the blazing sun.

When Diapepsin works your Stomach rests—gets itself in order. Diapepsin purifies and sweetens a sour stomach and freshens the intestines without the use of Laxatives, and what is more, it increases the gastric juices. This is what your stomach is begging for—more and better digestive juices. This is what makes you hungry and want to eat, and you can rest assured what you then eat will be taken care of properly and not left in the stomach to ferment and turn to gas and acid, and poison the breath with nauseous odors.

Get a 50-cent case from your druggist now—you ought to have Diapepsin about the house always. Should one of your family eat something which does not agree with him or her, or for a Sour Stomach or Excessive Gas, one triangle will always give immediate relief.

Herbert Fernald accepted Forrest Spinney's general challenge for a series of checkers games for the Eliot championship. Mr. Fernald won two and Mr. Spinney one in three games. They are expected to play again a longer series.

Mr. Lord from Manchester is loading on the cars the remaining lumber from the Ferguson lot where he had a steam sawmill in operation last year. He is shipping it to his home city.

Fred M. Staples reports finding a seventeen-pound bass frozen dead on Tuesday when fishing.

## MASTERS MATES AND PILOTS

The Monthly Meeting Held by Pis-

cataqua Harbor

## WHICH PARTY

There was a largely attended whisky party at U. V. U. Hall on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Harriet P. Dame Relief Corps. There were twenty-five tables in play and at the conclusion of two hours, the favors were awarded to Mrs. F. H. Heiser and Miss Emma Donnell, William Mitchell and Joseph Curtis.

## WHO PUT THE TACK THERE?

A court of inquiry is on at the High school and a general hearing is in order among the boys of one room

relative to the fact that somebody found pleasure in locating a nice big, sharp tack in the chair of one of the masters.

At present nobody is guilty and the matter is a mystery.

## Three cold mornings for our sec-

ond month of the new calendar.

## OUR CUSTOMERS ARE FASHION'S FRIENDS

Piscataqua Harbor, No. 83, Masters, Mates and Pilots, met on Tues-

day evening in Grand Army Hall.

President Hoyt gave a very interesting account of the voyage of the Grand Harbor at Washington which he attended as a delegate. He secured the endorsement of the Grand Harbor of the hills before Congress for the improvements of this harbor and presented the same to the chief engineer of the United States, also a petition for a flag signal station on Bon Island.

O. L. Frisbee told the members of the great possibilities of the tidal power of the Piscataqua. He re-

ated that the state is about to rec-

## RICH RED BLOOD

You Will Never Have It as Long as You Have Dyspepsia

Just as long as you have dyspepsia your food will not properly digest, and the nutritious elements in the food will not be extracted or absorbed, and impoverished or watery blood will follow.

This condition may not be apparent at first, but it will come just as sure as the sun will rise again.

Any stomach ailment, including all forms of indigestion, can be promptly cured by using Mi-o-na tablets, a scientific treatment unsurpassed.

It stops fermentation, belching of gas and taste of sour food almost at once.

The mighty power of Mi-o-na to invigorate and restore the stomach to perfect condition is known everywhere.

Mi-o-na cures by building up—by banishing the cause. For thin people it is a great flesh builder, because it causes the stomach to give more and purer nutrition to the blood. It cures sea and ear sickness and vomiting of pregnancy almost immediately. Goodwin E. Philbrick sells Mi-o-na for 50 cents a large box, and guarantees it to cure or money back.

Even the President of one country he added, denied Japanese to travel a right which was theirs by treaty. Count Hattori's speech was greeted by continued cheering by the opposition.

Foreign Minister Komura replied briefly saying that he had outlined the fixed policy of his government and that he had nothing to add and nothing to retract. The House then adjourned.

## EVENTS OF ELIOT

## Checkers Played for Town Championship

## Another Horse Owner Who Wants to Get Up a Race

Elliot, Me., Feb. 3. Roy F. Staples has issued a challenge to Maurice S. Leach to race horses from the corner of Pleasant and Main streets to the Spinney's Creek bridge for twenty bushels of oats.

Master Charles H. Gale and eleven other members of the John F. Hill Grange went sleighriding to Brixham on Tuesday evening and saw State Master Steiner install the officers of the Brixham Grange. An oyster stew followed the meeting and a good time is reported.

A son was born this morning to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Albert Goodwin in East Elliot. Mother and baby are doing well.

Mrs. Charles McPhail of Somerville, Mass., has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Dixon of Elliot Neck.

Charles H. Spinney of the Boston and Maine railroad shops at Sanbornton visited his brothers and sisters in this town on Tuesday.

Rev. Edgar T. Pitts was absent in Boston and Deacon Abraham Hill led the Tuesday evening prayer meeting at the Congregational church.

Herbert Fernald accepted Forrest Spinney's general challenge for a series of checkers games for the Eliot championship. Mr. Fernald won two and Mr. Spinney one in three games. They are expected to play again a longer series.

Mr. Lord from Manchester is loading on the cars the remaining lumber from the Ferguson lot where he had a steam sawmill in operation last year. He is shipping it to his home city.

Fred M. Staples reports finding a seventeen-pound bass frozen dead on Tuesday when fishing.

## MASTERS MATES AND PILOTS

The Monthly Meeting Held by Pis-

cataqua Harbor

## WHICH PARTY

There was a largely attended whisky party at U. V. U. Hall on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Harriet P. Dame Relief Corps. There were twenty-five tables in play and at the conclusion of two hours, the favors were awarded to Mrs. F. H. Heiser and Miss Emma Donnell, William Mitchell and Joseph Curtis.

At present nobody is guilty and the matter is a mystery.

## WHO PUT THE TACK THERE?

A court of inquiry is on at the High school and a general hearing is in order among the boys of one room

relative to the fact that somebody found pleasure in locating a nice big, sharp tack in the chair of one of the masters.

At present nobody is guilty and the matter is a mystery.

## WHO PUT THE TACK THERE?

A court of inquiry is on at the High school and a general hearing is in order among the boys of one room

relative to the fact that somebody found pleasure in locating a nice big, sharp tack in the chair of one of the masters.

At present nobody is guilty and the matter is a mystery.

## WHO PUT THE TACK THERE?

A court of inquiry is on at the High school and a general hearing is in order among the boys of one room

relative to the fact that somebody found pleasure in locating a nice big, sharp tack in the chair of one of the masters.

At present nobody is guilty and the matter is a mystery.

## WHO PUT THE TACK THERE?

A court of inquiry is on at the High school and a general hearing is in order among the boys of one room

relative to the fact that somebody found pleasure in locating a nice big, sharp tack in the chair of one of the masters.

At present nobody is guilty and the matter is a mystery.

## WHO PUT THE TACK THERE?

A court of inquiry is on at the High school and a general hearing is in order among the boys of one room

relative to the fact that somebody found pleasure in locating a nice big, sharp tack in the chair of one of the masters.

At present nobody is guilty and the matter is a mystery.

GRAPES, from their most healthful properties, give ROYAL its active and principal ingredient

# ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

It is economy to use Royal Baking Powder. It saves labor, health and money.

Where the best food is required no other baking powder or leavening agent can take the place or do the work of Royal Baking Powder.

## LADIES' NIGHT AT THE WARWICK CLUB

The annual ladies' night of the Warwick club was held at the Club Rooms on Tuesday evening, and it was a notable occasion with the members. The attractive rooms had been decorated with potted plants and flowers and they were thrown open to the ladies, and a most enjoyable time was had by everybody.

There were about 150 present and while some played cards others played pool and billiards. During the evening, E. H. Frye of Boston, gave a very pleasing entertainment.

He gave a monologue of a trip across the Atlantic ocean, impersonating in a very clever manner the different type of passengers. He then gave some work of a more serious nature and ended his evening's entertainment with an impersonation of an old maid that was a laugh provoking skit.

Refreshments of salads, rolls and olives, ices and cake, cocoa, coffee and fruit punch was served by the club chief.

The committee in charge of the arrangements were Messrs. Frank E. Leavitt, Ralph W. Jenkins, W. A. Ash.

Among those present were Mr.

## UNION REBEKAH LODGE HAVE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The thirty-eighth anniversary of Union Rebekah Lodge No. 3, was observed by the Assembly at Odd Fellows hall on Tuesday evening, and it was a red letter event for the members. There was a large gathering and among the guests were many of the state officers of the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs.

Five candidates were initiated and the work of the degree team was such that it drew forth many complimentary notices from the state officers.

An entertainment of vocal and instrumental music was given and remarks made by many of the guests.

## YOUR COMPLEXION

As a complexion remedy, nothing yet discovered can equal the following prescription in quickly and permanently removing pimples, eczema, blackheads, blotches and hundred diseases of the skin; it draws to the surface and quickly destroys all poisonous matter which has accumulated, leaving the tissues of the skin in a perfectly healthy condition; it will also prevent and cure chapped hands, lips and face. This is the prescription, which can be filled at any Drug Store. Cleaveland one-half ounce. Ether one ounce. Alcohol seven ounces. Mix, shake well and apply to the face night and morning following it to remain at least ten minutes, the longer the quicker results you will have. In extreme cases apply four or five times daily. The slimy powder deposit on the face may be wiped off after a reasonable time. Do not use soap instead wash the face with oil meal and a little powdered Orris root tied up in a cheese cloth bag, and no matter how bad your face is, or what cause may have been, this will surely cure it. This prescription is perfectly harmless and can be used on the most delicate skin.

## FROM EXETER

### Opposition to Loss of Electric Cars

### Superior Court Since the White Trial

### Opposition to Smelt Bill in the Legislature

Exeter, Feb. 3.

The proposed bill for the prohibition of setting smelts on the Seacoast river, which is this week going before the legislature, is agitating the local fishermen to considerable extent. If the fish are not to be caught with either dip nets or seines they will be deprived of a living business during the open season. Large hauls of these fish have been made during this season which lasts till April 8. Two years ago a bill was introduced prohibiting the setting of them from the railroad bridge at Great Bay to a locality known as Hilton's point at Newfields, but other sections of the river were free.

The case which was to have been brought up first in the superior court was that of George L. Clough vs. the Rockingham County Light and Power Company. This case was tried at the October term of court at Portsmouth by jury and a verdict for the plaintiff was brought in of \$2500. The verdict was, however, set aside and motion for a new trial carried. Recently it has been settled and the case was thus taken out of court.

The remaining cases for this week to be tried by jury are: Emma F. Smith vs. Calvin G. Rankin, Josie F. Hinds and L. B. Hinds, which is a trespass case; Lester W. Russell, administrator of the estate of Richard W. Dickenson vs. Uriana W. Quimby, a case pertaining to notes, and Peter Miller vs. the Boston and Maine railroad, which is a case based on negligence wherein the plaintiff seeks damage. It is expected that these cases will consume the entire week and possibly go into next week. There was no session on Tuesday afternoon, the jury being excused until today.

The citizens of this town voice the sentiment of those of Portsmouth and other towns along the route of the Portsmouth and Exeter electric car line in regard to the bill which is to go before the legislature to permanently tear up the rails and discontinue the line. If the bill is carried it will mean a severe loss to this town, Stratham, Greenland and also the other towns which are not directly on the line, such as Newfields and Newmarket. The merchants and in fact all classes will be greatly affected if this line goes out of existence. Last year the fare was increased to six cents from a nickel and the cars in winter ran on the two hour schedule instead of the hour. Even in this change the line is of great convenience to this section of the country. This town being in close touch with Portsmouth in way of legal business and pleasure affairs, there is often urgent calls for immediate visits to this city and the road furnishes means. In summer there are numerous pleasure parties who make a trip through the town, this being in one of the most attractive localities of the county, overlooking Great Bay and Stratham Hill in view from many points. Stratham Hill park top would be shut off materially from its continuance of sports and picnics. Locally the representatives will strongly oppose the measure and those from the surrounding towns reached by the line will undoubtedly fall into line with them. The public in view

of this service includes a through Pullman sleeping car to Portsmouth on the train leaving Boston at 10:30 a. m., 1:45 and 4:30 p. m., arriving at all important points at convenient hours.

The tuition of Samuel Fletcher at the High school was abated, owing to the fact that they own property in this city and were only absent temporarily from the city.

The Board then adjourned.

## Dr. Lyon's PERFECT

### Tooth Powder

Cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for almost Half a Century

of the fact that the line does not pay, would not strongly object to an increase or rate or less accommodation schedule rather than to have the line pass from existence and go back to the primitive method of conveyance.

### BOARD OF INSTRUCTION IN MONTHLY MEETING

(Continued from page one.)

the City Council was asked for \$44,142.38. The report was accepted.

Chairman Hodgdon of the School House committee called the attention of the board to the condition of the heating apparatus at the Haven and Spaulding schools. This brought up a long discussion as to what could be done, to remedy the matter. At the present time, in fact since the heating apparatus had been installed there had been trouble, and this year it was worse than ever. The rooms were so cold that the scholars had to be dismissed several times this winter. Supt. Silver presented a record chart of the temperature of the various rooms at both buildings during the months of December and January. The chart showed that Monday and Tuesday the rooms were not much over forty, and school had to be dismissed.

It was the same system that was used at the Farragut and Whipple schools, and there gave great satisfaction. Experts had been employed and everything done that could be done to make it work. Mr. Hodgdon thought that some provision should be made or a new system now when the appropriation was being asked for. It was finally left with the committee on school houses to devise some means of heating the worst rooms, even if they had to resort to stoves. The Spaulding school matter was left in the same way.

Secretary A. O. Booth of the Y. M. C. A. addressed the Board and stated that David Porter a Rhodes scholarship man, one of the first from this country to secure one and a graduate of Bowdoin and Oxford, was here and he would like to have him address the members of the High school. It would be on school life in Oxford and he thought it would be of interest. Mr. Porter was granted permission to address the scholars on Friday forenoon.

Mr. Locke for the special committee on school records, was granted more time.

The Superintendent report was read and accepted. The present attendance at the schools is 1624.

In reply to a question of Mayor Adams, Supt. Silver stated that Lincoln's day was always observed in the schools, and that an extra program had been arranged for this year.

The tuition of Samuel Fletcher at the High school was abated, owing to the fact that they own property in this city and were only absent temporarily from the city.

The Board then adjourned.

### THE BOOZE WAS FROZEN

According to the story of the medical referee for Strafford County, a bottle containing about one gill of hard liquor was discovered in the clothing of Warren Hanson, who was found dead on the tracks of the Boston and Maine railroad at Rochester on Monday morning.

The peculiar fact that the booze was frozen harder than clear lake water leads one to believe that the liquor inspectors or agents of the pure food law ought to do some overtime work and find out who is dealing out this liquid brand of hardware.

### MEETING MERCHANTS EX- CHANGE

A meeting of the merchants exchange will be held at the rooms of the city council, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

M. C. FOYE, President.

The city building looks as if it had been the principal feature in an ice carnival.

### DOCKSTADER SUED FOR \$3600

Former Members of Minstrel Troupe  
Claim a Breach of Contract

Two of Lew Dockstader's former comedians, James Leighton and Frank Leighton, want Lew to give up the sum of \$3600. They claim Lew entered into a contract with them for a base of \$100 per week for the year of 1908. Lew does not agree to this sum and consequently Lew and the Leightons go to court. Dockstader says they left his company on their own accord while James and Frank say they were discharged and the agreement not fulfilled.

The case is being heard in the fourth session of superior court in Boston.

### THE BEST COUGH CURE.

A half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine, two ounces of Glycerine and a half-pint of Whiskey mixed, will cure any cough that is curable and break a cold in 24 hours. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. Ask your druggist for the genuine Leach's Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure, prepared and guaranteed by the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

## Light With Gas

It is the brightest and most economical.

Ask for our prices on piping your house.

### Portsmouth Gas Co.

13 Congress St.

### The Best Train to the West

depends entirely on which hour of departure and arrival suits you most conveniently.

The Route is through the scenic Berkshire Hills by day and over the "Water Level" Route by night, insuring restful sleep and a comfortable trip.

Leaving Boston via the Boston and Albany R. R. fast throughfares depart at 10:30 a. m., 1:45 and 4:30 p. m., arriving at all important points at convenient hours.

This service includes a through Pullman sleeping car to Portsmouth on the train leaving Boston at 10:30 a. m.

Mr. Locke for the special committee on school records, was granted more time.

The Superintendent report was read and accepted. The present attendance at the schools is 1624.

In reply to a question of Mayor Adams, Supt. Silver stated that Lincoln's day was always observed in the schools, and that an extra program had been arranged for this year.

The tuition of Samuel Fletcher at the High school was abated, owing to the fact that they own property in this city and were only absent temporarily from the city.

The Board then adjourned.

### THE BOOZE WAS FROZEN

According to the story of the medical referee for Strafford County, a bottle containing about one gill of hard liquor was discovered in the clothing of Warren Hanson, who was found dead on the tracks of the Boston and Maine railroad at Rochester on Monday morning.

The peculiar fact that the booze was frozen harder than clear lake water leads one to believe that the liquor inspectors or agents of the pure food law ought to do some overtime work and find out who is dealing out this liquid brand of hardware.

### MEETING MERCHANTS EX- CHANGE

A meeting of the merchants exchange will be held at the rooms of the city council, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

M. C. FOYE, President.

The city building looks as if it had been the principal feature in an ice carnival.

## A GOOD TIME TO BUY

For Suits and Overcoats we shall offer extra bargains for a few weeks.

Winter goods of all kinds at reduced prices.

**SPECIAL:** Shaw Kilt Hose, both cotton and cashmere, only 17 cents pair.

Extra quality fleece lined D. B. Shirts, only 50 cents.

Our Shoe Department will interest you.

## AL. H. BEANE & CO.

3 Congress Street.

## TAILORING Winter Suitings and Overcoats

The latest in style and coloring  
Exclusive Fabrics  
Attractive Designs

Army and Navy Uniforms

## CHARLES J. WOOD

5 PLEASANT STREET  
TELEPHONE

### To the Merchants of Portsmouth, N.H.

The best of reliable advertising is in the streets of Portsmouth where thousands of people ride the trolley day. The Exeter-Hampton & Amesbury St. Railway makes connections every day with the cars of the Portsmouth Electric Railway Company with but one change. Size of cards 11x21 inches.

For space and prices apply to

J. A. MacADAMS, Supt.  
Exeter-Hampton & Amesbury St. Ry.  
HAMPTON, N. H.

Established 1860

Telephone

## Doors, Windows, Blinds Mouldings, Glass, Etc.

## ARTHUR M. CLARK

WALTER COSTELLO Glazier  
17-21 Daniel Street

PAHL'S NEW Model Bakery

## Exeter, Hampton & Amesbury Street Railway

Winter Schedule in Effect Dec. 10, 1899

Unavoidable Delays Excepted.

Cars leave Exeter for Smithtown—6:55, 8:05, 9:00 a. m., then every hour until 3:00 p. m.; 10:15 p. m., car for Whittemore only.

Sunday—First car at 8:05, 9:00 a. m., then same as above.

Cars leave Smithtown for Exeter—6:50, 8:05, 9:00 a. m., then every hour until 3:00 p. m.; 10:15 p. m., car to car barn only.

Sunday—First car at 8:05 a. m., then same as above.

Cars leave Whittemore for Smithtown—6:30, 7:30, 8:45 a. m., then every hour until 3:45 p. m.

Sunday—First car 7:45, 8:45 a. m., then same as above.

Cars leave Whittemore for Exeter—6:10, 7:15, 8:25 a. m., and then every hour until 3:25 p. m.

Sunday—First car at 8:20, 9:20 a. m., then same as above.

Cars leave Whittemore for Hampton Beach, Jenning only, 7:30, 8:40 a. m., 12:45 p. m., then every hour until 5:45 p. m.

Sunday—First car 8:45 a. m., then every hour until 5:45 p. m.

Cars leave Whittemore for North Beach Junction, making connections for Rye and Portsmouth—7:30, 8:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., then every hour until 5:45 p. m.

Sunday—First car 8:45 a. m., then every hour until 5:45 p. m.

J. A. MACADAMS, Supt.

## LIVES OF SEAL-HUNTERS

Their Occupation Is Fraught With Perils and Hardships.

## OF LONG EXISTANCE

No Marine Industry in These Days Brings Such Hazards—During the Sealing Season Hundreds of Men Risk the Dangerous Ice Flows.

There is a seal fishery which has had a far longer existence than the fur-seal fishery of the Pacific, and enjoys greater vitality, and that is the seal-fishery of Newfoundland and Labrador. No marine industry in these days brings such hazards to men as this one. Daily during the sealing season hundreds of men risk their lives on the floes, and the vessels face arctic "nips" which often crush them. When the hunt opens, stout steamers, built for this fishery and carrying 5,000 men, sail from various ports in quest of mighty floes swept south from Greenland. Somewhere amid these the herds will be found, the mothers having mounted the ice to drop their young, which are cradled there, the parents fishing in the adjacent waters for their subsistence. The seal-ships must venture amid the floes for their quarry, and the seal-men must hunt these "pinheads," as scientists call them across the frozen wastes, subjected to all the perils of such a pursuit, without tents or other shelter, fire, or the means of making any, and no chance of retreat to their ships if a blizzard besets them when they are far from the vessels, and often they go six or eight miles across the crystal wastes in the excitement of the hunt.

The crews always start off at day-break and remain out till night. They are clad in flannel underwear and canvas outer garb, but carry no overcoats, that they may travel the easier, and take along only a little food, for the same reason. Hence, when blizzards assail, they are ill provided to defend themselves, and if the storm is prolonged, they cannot withstand the rigors of a night on the floe, with its numbing cold and gnawing hunger. Never a year passes but some sealship will shelter ten or twelve hundred men for a night or two, the whole assemblage on the floes making for the nearest steamer when storm or fog threatens, lest they lose their way in trying to reach their own and fall victims to the perils with which they are engulfed.

Three navigable rivers converge at this point; valleys sunk in a plateau provide natural routes for approaching railways. Natural and unnatural access, it may be added, are constructed at Pittsburg by the fact that one railroad has recently been forced to expend \$35,000,000 to effect an entrance to the city by overcoming a minor geographic obstacle. The crews always start off at day-break and remain out till night. They are clad in flannel underwear and canvas outer garb, but carry no overcoats, that they may travel the easier, and take along only a little food, for the same reason. Hence, when blizzards assail, they are ill provided to defend themselves, and if the storm is prolonged, they cannot withstand the rigors of a night on the floe, with its numbing cold and gnawing hunger. Never a year passes but some sealship will shelter ten or twelve hundred men for a night or two, the whole assemblage on the floes making for the nearest steamer when storm or fog threatens, lest they lose their way in trying to reach their own and fall victims to the perils with which they are engulfed.

One of the most serious tragedies in the annals of this industry befell the crew of the steamer Greenland on March 29, 1898. Up of Labrador at this time winter has by no means spent its fury, and on this eventful day, while her two hundred men were scattered over the floes, a blinding snowstorm began, with a starting drop in the temperature. The vessel was driven helplessly seaward, and the hapless crew were left to their fate, no other ship being near and they being far from land. When the tempest ended, after two days and nights, it was found that forty-seven had perished and sixty-three were severely frostbitten, some so severely as to be maimed for life. The story of the sufferings of the wretched party was appalling. A few years ago the steamer Huntsman was penned in a fog off Labrador and driven against a rocky islet, where she went to pieces, forty-two men perishing within an hour amid the contending fire, ice, and fragments of the vessel. The rest of the crew crossed the ice to the land, but the man, named French, had been left behind unconscious. As the ship struck, he was flung against the rocks, breaking his shoulder, two fingers and two ribs broken and his head badly crushed. But he was wedged in a crevice, and when consciousness returned, he crawled, with the aid of his uninjured hand, to the top of the rock, where he lay for forty-two hours, drenched by the spray and battered by chunks of ice, lacking drink and food, and agonized from the pain of his wounds. Till he was fished in solid and enabled to make his way to the coast, when he did safely and ultimately recovered. This same man, aged 76, is now re-plying this year, it being his fifth consecutive season.

**Moderate Rates**

### MUSIC

W. Johnson Quinn, Proprietor  
Send for guide of New York-Free

## HOW MINES MAKE TOWNS.

Bute Built in More Ways Than One on a Square Mile of Copper.

The history of American mining towns presents many examples of the determining effect of mineral deposits. Butte, Mont., is a city of 62,000 inhabitants supported by copper underlying about one square mile of land surface. The metal forms the sole raison d'être of this considerable settlement, for in other respects the region is unattractive and unproductive; without the mines the locality would support with difficulty a population of 100 souls.

The mineral deposits of Nevada occur beneath strips of land a few hundred feet in width and in the midst of a hopeless desert, but they have turned plausible pretext, says Harper's Magazine, for adding a State to the Union and two Senators to Congress. The decline of the flocks has now reduced Virginia City to a population of 2,500, as against 11,000 in 1880, when it was one of the busiest cities in America in the midst of a superlatively "booming" State. In 1860 Nevada was created with a population of 42,335—a figure somewhat under that for 1870; thus this state, with an area twice that of New England, has less population than Waterbury, Conn.

Through the existence of mineral products in close proximity Pittsburgh has become the emporium for coal, petroleum and iron. Its case differs, however, from the above, for its development was far less artificial and its destiny could never be that of the regions abroad mentioned.

Three navigable rivers converge at this point; valleys sunk in a plateau provide natural routes for approaching railways. Natural and unnatural access, it may be added, are constructed at Pittsburg by the fact that one railroad has recently been forced to expend \$35,000,000 to effect an entrance to the city by overcoming a minor geographic obstacle.

White Bread the Best.

According to chemical analysis of the Graham, on fire-wheat and standard patent flours milled from the same lot of hard Scotch Fire wheat, the Graham flour contained the highest and the patent flour the lowest percentage of the total protein glutinous matter. But according to the results of digestion experiments with three hours, the portion of digestible protein and available energy in the patent flour was larger than in either the entire wheat or the Graham flour. The lower digestibility of the protein in the Graham flour is due to the fact that in both Graham and entire-wheat flour in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse particles of bran, and so resists the action of the digestive juices and excites digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from

# Boston & Maine R.R.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 5, 1908.

Cars leave Portsmouth for Newburyport, Salem, Lynn and Boston— $\frac{1}{2}$  m., 10:25, 11:20, 12:00, 12:15, 1:00 p.m., 10:30 a.m., 1:15, 2:00, 3:20, 4:15 p.m.  
Greenland—12:20, \$8.00, 14:15, 16:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.  
North Hampton, Hampton—10:25, 11:20, \$8.00, 12:00, 10:30 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m.  
South Berwick—10:30, \$10.00 a.m., 12:00 W 15:22  
Pleasanton—10:30 a.m., 12:00 W 15:22 \$5.50  
West Kennebunk, Saco—10:30 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 1:15 p.m., 12:00 W 15:22 \$8.50, 11:45 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 1:15 p.m., 12:00 W 15:22 \$8.25, 1:15 p.m., 10:30 a.m., 12:00, 12:45, 1:15 p.m., 12:00 W 15:22 \$8.50, 1:15 p.m., 10:30 a.m., 12:00 W 15:22 \$8.50  
Waltham, North Conway—10:30 a.m., 12:00, 1:15 p.m., 12:00 W 15:22 \$8.50  
Report, Laconia—10:45 a.m., 12:45 p.m., 1:15 p.m., 12:00 W 15:22 \$8.50, 1:15 p.m., 10:30 a.m., 12:00 W 15:22 \$8.50  
Concord, Rochester—10:30 a.m., 12:00, 1:15 p.m., 12:00 W 15:22 \$8.50  
Waltham, North Conway—10:30 a.m., 12:00 W 15:22 \$8.50  
Daily except Sunday.  
Sunday only.  
A Waltham only.  
W Vt Doyer and Western Division.  
Detailed information and time tables may be obtained at ticket offices.

## PORSCMOUTH ELECTRIC RY.

In effect Oct. 5, 1908. Subject to change without notice

Cars leave Market Square for Cable Road, daily, 10:30 a.m., 12:00, 1:15 p.m., 10:30 p.m.  
For Egg Beach and Little Bear's Head, 7:05 a.m., then hourly until 9:05 p.m., including Saturdays, 11:00 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 10:30 p.m.  
For North Hampton, 11:15 a.m., 10:05, 11:15, 1:15, 9:05 p.m.  
Leave Cable Road, 10:15 a.m., 12:00, 1:15 p.m., 10:45 p.m.  
Leave Little Bear's Head, 11:15 a.m., then hourly until 10:15 p.m., including Saturdays, 10:30 p.m.  
Leave North Hampton, 10:30, 11:00 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 12:15, 1:30, 10:00 p.m.  
Cars leave Market Square via Plains and Christian Shore Loops, 10:30, 11:00 a.m., then daily hourly until 10:30 p.m., including Saturdays, 11:00 a.m., 12:15, 1:30, 10:00 p.m.  
Sundays (Plains Loop via Middle Street, 12:15, p.m.)  
Last Cars from Market Square each night run to Car Barn only.

\*Omitted Sundays and Holidays.  
\*\*Omitted Sundays.  
†Saturday runs to Little Bear's Head.  
Theatre nights waits until close of performance.

For special rates and general information apply to E. P. Fogarty, Asst. Superintendent, Congress Block, Portsmouth, N. H. Telephone C. M. 5247, G. P. A.

## TIME TABLE

### Atlantic Shore Line Ry.

### FALL 1908

From Portsmouth Ferry leaves connecting with cars for

FOR Eliot, Dover, and South Berwick—6:55, 7:55 a.m., and every hour until 9:35 p.m., 10:45 p.m.  
\*For Gardner's Corner only when there are passengers from the Ferry Landing.

SUNDAYS—First trip 7:35 a.m.

FOR Kittery and Kittery Point—6:33, 5:55 a.m., and every half hour until 10:35 p.m.  
SUNDAYS—First trip 7:35 a.m.

"Old" John Robinson "owned the South" as Barnum and Coup learned to their cost.

Then there entered the American sawdust arena, a new gladiator with his fighting clothes on in the person of James A. Bailey, backed by his former employer and later associate, James E. Cooper. Bailey was a whirlwind warrior and hit a managerial hand wherever he saw one, and went after P. T. Barnum and Adam Forepaugh as fearlessly as he did the small fry.

Cooper was a man of considerable financial resources, and Bailey, in 1881, planned the purchase of the Forepaugh and Coup shows, which added to the London, would have made Cooper and Bailey a power on the road. The Coup show was in straits but the Forepaugh show had already cleared for the season three times as much money as its would-be purchaser offered for the entire fabric. Adam Forepaugh only laughed at the inadequate proposition.

Bailey now looked hopefully to an alliance with P. T. Barnum as a stepping stone to his heart's desire.

Bailey assumed the Barnum management and the personal direction of all the advertising, and he just made everything hum and the weaklings stand from under, or take to the woods.

P. T. Barnum and James A. Bailey both underrated Adam Forepaugh who was a diamond in the rough without graces or culture, but an abundance of common sense.

One spring P. T. Barnum came out in one of the official publications of the show in a personal card, the like of which he was so skilled in inditing and boldly called on the dear public to support the Barnum show and the Barnum show alone. With the clever argument that if he received all the patronage, he would be the better equipped to supply all the arenaic amusements. Mr. Barnum was speaking for himself and the "equal owner" who probably endorsed the sentiment.

When Adam Forepaugh read this proposition he exploded verbally and emphatically, and he said: "Barnum and Bailey or no one else in the business can ever monopolize it."

Barnum & Bailey, in their attempt to corner the business, also set out to secure the brains in the circus calling. Their staff was made up of the very best of talent but when they were all assembled there still remained men of capacity and intellect in the employ of pugnacious and bickering rivals fully able to contend against annihilation.

In England, after the death of Mr. Barnum and Mr. Bailey's sole successor, the result was quite different than here. In that "tight little isle" the Barnum & Bailey show crushed all opposition out of existence and lastingly ruined the circus business in Great Britain.

No "Mountain High" Waves

When writers speak of waves "mountain high" they are merely indulging in poetic extravagance. A wave exceeding 30 feet in height is seldom encountered. Some have been seen on the Atlantic that reached a height of 40 to 45 feet, but that was entirely exceptional.

Huggins—That pretty little sculptress I met at your reception the other evening completely turned my head.

Miss Peachley—Indeed! I knew she modeled in clay, but I wasn't aware that she worked in wood.

## TRUSTS IN THE CIRCUS

In 1837 Titus & Angevine Conceived Idea of Amalgamation.

## AND THEN P. T. BARNUM

The Clever Showman Thought It Could be Done—The Tent Show Business Controlled by a Few Men. Forepaugh a Tireless Fighter.

On the eve of the unforeseen panic of 1857, June, Titus & Angevine, of the powerful and wealthy combine of "Flatfoots," conceived the idea of amalgamating the interests of those engaged in the circus and menagerie business and the importation of wild beasts into one gigantic monopoly to be known as the Zoological Institute. Considerable progress was made to the alarm of managers, who desired to preserve their individuality, when the financial crash of the century thwarted their scheme.

It was decided after this well-nigh successful attempt at centralization, before Phineas Taylor Barnum came to believe that the tent show business could be controlled by a few men, with himself at the head. This opinion was strengthened by the immediate unparalleled success of the P. T. Barnum Show under the directions of William C. Coup.

Adam Forepaugh, was at the head of a large show and his field was, after leaving Philadelphia, the territory west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo. He had touched the East and paid for his experience, skipping his whole outfit out of Yankeeedom as fast as a special train could carry him. In 1875 he again tempted fate down East with unsatisfactory results, but later on he conquered the land of the rising sun and by tours of the extreme West the Pacific Coast and the South, acquired a national reputation and became the only admitted rival of P. T. Barnum.

"Old" John Robinson "owned the South" as Barnum and Coup learned to their cost.

Then there entered the American sawdust arena, a new gladiator with his fighting clothes on in the person of James A. Bailey, backed by his former employer and later associate, James E. Cooper. Bailey was a whirlwind warrior and hit a managerial hand wherever he saw one, and went after P. T. Barnum and Adam Forepaugh as fearlessly as he did the small fry.

In a moment we are in the gallery. As we meet the sharp current of air the hot wax gutters pour onto our fingers and we slant the candles back to the horizontal.

At the end of a long gallery, where a second shaft descends, we climb out, past a gloomy, narrow passage in which heaps of ore lie waiting to be trucked away, and crouching enter from below a little chamber, some 8 by 8 feet, blasted in the rock.

Here, where the air is still full of the odor of gelignite, is a driller at work with his machine. We squeeze ourselves flat and bend low against the sloping walls and watch.

The heavy iron arm shoots out and strikes the face of the rock full square perhaps fifty times a minute, every blow falling with the weight of 1,000 pounds, twisting as it strikes as if to bore through what it cannot break away. The man behind the drill turns on us an impassive face. No one speaks or would be heard for the echoes of the thrust and thud and the vibration of the machine. We wonder that beneath such blows and amid such din the sleeping masters of gray underworld should not awake and bring the foundations down upon us.

At the bottom of the shaft we wait while the men of the night shift flash by us, skip after skip, to their work in the lower depths, and then we are drawn out of the void as we came.

Barnum & Bailey, in their attempt to corner the business, also set out to secure the brains in the circus calling. Their staff was made up of the very best of talent but when they were all assembled there still remained men of capacity and intellect in the employ of pugnacious and bickering rivals fully able to contend against annihilation.

When Adam Forepaugh read this proposition he exploded verbally and emphatically, and he said: "Barnum and Bailey or no one else in the business can ever monopolize it."

Barnum & Bailey, in their attempt

to corner the business, also set out to secure the brains in the circus calling. Their staff was made up of the very best of talent but when they were all assembled there still remained men of capacity and intellect in the employ of pugnacious and bickering rivals fully able to contend against annihilation.

In England, after the death of Mr. Barnum and Mr. Bailey's sole successor, the result was quite different than here. In that "tight little isle" the Barnum & Bailey show crushed all opposition out of existence and lastingly ruined the circus business in Great Britain.

No "Mountain High" Waves

When writers speak of waves "mountain high" they are merely indulging in poetic extravagance. A wave exceeding 30 feet in height is seldom encountered. Some have been seen on the Atlantic that reached a height of 40 to 45 feet, but that was entirely exceptional.

Huggins—That pretty little sculptress I met at your reception the other evening completely turned my head.

Miss Peachley—Indeed! I knew she modeled in clay, but I wasn't aware that she worked in wood.

## BENEATH GROUND.

In a British Columbia Gold Mine.

When the manager of a gold mine at Rossland offered to take us down we accepted readily, and it was only when we were invited to "step in" that we thought of the light summer suits which most of us were wearing. We had left the boat at Robson and come on to Rossland to learn something of that vast mineral wealth upon which, with lumber and fisheries and fruit growing, the commercial and industrial future of British Columbia is to be built. At the Centre Star the shaft of the shaft is one of about 60 degrees and the body of the skip slopes back to the rails upon which it falls into the depths. Which means that when the eight of us are packed tightly in the innocents who have entered first find themselves tilted on their heels, their backs upon the cold, wet, rusty iron, and held fast by the ever-varying strata of human avoidhiposis which fills the skip.

It was at the third floor window that the man stood who heard the Optimist, hurrying by on his long fall from the roof of the twenty story skyscraper, murmur to himself that it was "All right so far." It is at about that stage of his downward journey, probably, that the man who descends a mine for the first time begins to take the cheerful view. His earlier mind is complex, elusive and difficult of analysis, but at any rate it is not cheerful. Sudden bluest darkness; the feeling of falling out of one's hair; the whirling cable that may snap; the engine man who may lose control; an upward glancing of the soul to all Defending Powers; and then oblivion—an oblivion cloven as it were, in past the openings, one below the other, of the dimly lit galleries at deeper and deeper levels. The skip slackens speed, hovers hesitatingly for a moment and then comes to a standstill.

"You'll want candles," says the manager, and on the threshold of this new world we light them propitiously, as upon an altar. It is a world of gray. The walls before us and the roof above upheld by huge timbering, are gray, relieved only at a nearer view by the shimmer of the imprisoned metals. The galleries that extend to right and left, the cars which pass us laden and the men who bend behind them are gray as the ore which they dump between the rails into a chamber below. The electric lamps which line the roofs of the galleries burn gray, as it seems, and the very air is gray. On the mountain above the sun is shining, and thank God for the green world that one can look upon thence.

"Old-ho!" cries our guide. Obediently we clamber into the little square trucks which have been brought up in a row to carry us through the mine. Each man has his truck, rides alone upon his own plank and lights himself with his own particular candle.

In a moment we are in the gallery. As we meet the sharp current of air the hot wax gutters pour onto our fingers and we slant the candles back to the horizontal.

At the end of a long gallery, where a second shaft descends, we climb out, past a gloomy, narrow passage in which heaps of ore lie waiting to be trucked away, and crouching enter from below a little chamber, some 8 by 8 feet, blasted in the rock.

The Governor recently said::: "Good roads cost money but they are far less expensive to the public than bad roads. The roads which the State Geological Survey Commission are constructing cost no more than similar roads north and south, and will prove a permanent investment for the people of the State. It is far more economical in the long run to build highways than require to construct cheap, temporary structures that will constantly require repair, to say nothing of the comfort and pleasure to be derived from smooth, dry roads."

Economy in Good Roads.

Governor Warfield of Maryland, has, during his administration, stood firmly for road improvement, and is one of the most ardent advocates of adopting measures to carry on the work in his State.

The Governor recently said:::

"Good roads cost money but they are far less expensive to the public than bad roads. The roads which the State Geological Survey Commission are constructing cost no more than similar roads north and south, and will prove a permanent investment for the people of the State. It is far more economical in the long run to build highways than require to construct cheap, temporary structures that will constantly require repair, to say nothing of the comfort and pleasure to be derived from smooth, dry roads."

France's Roads Best in the World.

Among the reasons which make the highways in France the best in the world is the requirement that all preliminary road-making operations shall be thoroughly performed. When embankments are made, the earth-work is built up only a few inches at a time and the successive strata are leveled and, in the neighborhood of masonry, rammed. Every ditch is carefully cut at a proper angle, rammed, and, if necessary,

paved with stones. Dangerous turns are protected by stone parapets; at each cross-road there are signs posts, always in order, and the Touring Club of France has established indicators to remind the tourist of dangerous curves, rapid descents, etc. Every railroad crossing is protected by a gate, which has a watchman in charge day and night.—Leslie's Weekly.

Cost of Hauling Products.

Frank Andrews of the United States Agricultural Department writes: In hauling products from farms in wagons, there is an opportunity for saving in cost. In many regions in the United States the improvement of a road, or a short rough section of a road, would allow much larger loads to be hauled.

It is stated that the city of Chicago estimates that by placing a tax upon vehicles \$766,000 can annually be raised for the maintenance of her streets. The proposed tax is graded as follows: 1-horse vehicle, \$5; 2 horses, \$10; 2 horses, \$15; 4 horses, \$25; 6 horses, \$35. On automobiles: runabouts, \$15; touring cars, \$25; trucks, coaches or buses, \$30.

How fast does your automobile go?

"I can't say," replied the motorist.

"It all depends on how many sheriffs we meet on the route."

Many a girl surrenders at the piano forte.

The man who writes with a quill is naturally goose.

When a man doesn't care a wrap, he generally gets the sack.

The man who lives in the valley of discontent should put up a bluff.

Many a financial upset is the result of a tip.

## ROADS AND ROAD MAKING

### NATIONAL FUND FOR HIGHWAYS.

Roads Should Remain Forever Open to the People as a Whole.

National monies were used once for building in the United States an important wagon road. No more appropriations were made for such purpose. Possibly they who held toll roads and they who owned railroad franchises saw in such use of public funds a menace to vested interests. It may be that they saw that none could easily monopolize the wagon roads of the whole people. Whatever may have been the true reason great and continued efforts were made to induce the people to consent to the use of their land and their credit to help construct railroads and waterways that could be made to fill private purses to repletion.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of the nation and of state, of counties and of townships, of municipalities and of individuals were given to build railroads that became the property of a few individuals or corporations; for in those days it was easy for the "interests" to lead the masses to believe almost any tale told by those whom they thought were great captains of industry. So the people accepted as true assertions that their great need was railroads, and that such roads could not or would not be built without most generous gifts from the people.

Through all these years demands have been made on the nation for enormous sums to pay for river and harbor improvement, and of late for giant subsidies for ships; and now the call sounds for a rally to the support of claims for appropriations of scores of millions of the money of the people.

For each and every one of these great enterprises good and sound reasons are set forth. I know of no reason for supposing that they will only yield a fair

## THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD

## CITY BRIEFS

Bock beer will soon be on the market.

Portsmouth has a choice brand of knockers.

The predicted warm wave may have got lost.

Local railroad freight business holds on good.

"Gangy" and his horse Mand are having a lot of trouble.

The ground hog must have gotten a good look at his form.

Have your shoes repaired at John Mott's, 34 Congress street.

One month from tomorrow Teddy will be out and Billy will go in.

This year's state tax will be \$800,000. What will be Portsmouth's share?

Rumors of some changes in a big local business firm are going the rounds.

There will be a Thursday evening social at the P. A. C. Arrangements for the same being in the hands of Messrs. Leary, Newick, Turner and Tilton.

One Week Sale. Gold-filled Eye-glasses for \$1.00; your eyes examined free by the new scientific method the sure, correct way. Henri L. Bates, graduate of Dr. Knowles, New York, and degrees of Doctor of Optics of the Illinois College, Masonic Temple, Chicago, healer of all eye troubles, 12 Market square. I can save you one-half in prices on glasses.

The Herald led the Portsmouth papers in the reports of the White trial at Exeter, being the only one to publish the news of the evidence on the same day it was given in court. The Herald is also publishing the most complete and up-to-date reports from the legislature. This is as usual and Portsmouth people would be surprised if the Herald was not giving the superior news service.

## PERSONALS

Dennis J. Lynch is visiting in Haverhill.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Rider are visiting in Boston.

## SHIP ASSIGNMENT ORDERS ISSUED

## Official Confirmation of the Herald Reports

## Three Battleships, Four Gunboats and Six Colliers Assigned to Portsmouth Navy Yard

Washington, Feb. 3—Official orders which have been expected for some time, were issued today, vessels being assigned to navy yards for periodic docking and repairs, as follows:

Portsmouth yard: Maine, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Dubuque, Eagle, Marietta, Paducah, Hannibal, Hixt, Leonidas, Marcellus, Nero, Sterling.

Boston yard: Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Vermont, Birmingham, Des Moines, Detroit, New York, Salem, Scorpion, Vesuvius.

## TO IMPROVE THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

## Board of Engineers Is Expected to Make Recommendations

Although the board of engineers will say nothing relative to the matter, it is expected at a later date they will make some recommendations for the improvement of the fire department which, it is said, will be the placing of the hook-and-ladder truck back on the quick hitch system, the repairing of several of the ladders of the truck, some new hoses for the central fire station and repairs to one of the steamers.

It is commonly known that these improvements or a good part of them are badly needed and must come sooner or later.

## RAILROAD PENSIONS

## Boston and Maine Question to Go Before Legislature

The matter of pensions for officers and employees of the Boston and Maine railroad is ripe again. By agreement between the company and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Order of Railway Conductors the following petition will be presented to the Massachusetts and New Hampshire legislatures relative to the same:

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, respectfully represent that they wish to establish a fund for the payment of pensions to officers and employees of railroad corporations by a cooperative plan or otherwise, and therefore petition for such legislation as may be necessary therefore and request the passage of accompanying bill or such other legislation as will accomplish the purpose above set forth.

It will be remembered that the company took this matter up two years ago with the employee of the system but the matter was held up owing to the condition of the financial world at that time. The cooperative plan is understood to be that the company will give so much to the fund and the employee a certain percentage of their wages as their part.

The matter will be decided by a team of three men, one for the company, another representing the employees and the third to be chosen of the other two.

## THE NAVY YARDS HERE AND AWAY

## Must Have It in Writing

Under provisions, marine corps, a provision intended to aid the commanding officers in their work is this: That whenever extra-duty pay will be allowed to enlisted men of the marine corps, except when they are regularly detailed thereto by a written order of the commandant of the corps. At present any commanding officer can detail an enlisted man to such duty.

## CARD OF THANKS

The Harry P. Deane, W. V. R. G., take this method to return their thanks of the Catholic Union for tablets etc. generously loaned.

## Receives His Orders

F. Roland Hoyt of this city, recent-

ly deceased, received his orders

from the U. S. S. Wisconsin between

the U. S. S. Wisconsin between